

## THE GAZETTE.

JAMESVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

SO NOTE IT BE.

Henry Cabot Lodge, member of congress from Massachusetts, who is one of the finest scholars in the house and stands foremost among the civil service reformers of the country, has introduced a bill which is attracting much attention and is full of interest. The measure is known as a bill to regulate the appointment of fourth-class postmasters, and the object of it is to take the recommendation of these officials out of the hands of congressmen and put it in the hands of postoffice inspectors.

The chief features of the bill are that it provides for the formation of districts throughout the United States for which the postoffice department shall designate a postoffice inspector who shall have charge of each one of these districts and have control of the matter of recommending the fourth-class postmasters of that district and examining into their qualifications for appointment as well; that whenever a fourth class postmaster is to be appointed the postoffice inspector for that district shall cause to be posted in conspicuous places in the locality in which the office is situated a statement to the effect that the office is to be vacant and the amount of compensation the postmaster of the office receives. He shall also state the amount of bond required, and the place where the application papers for the appointment are to be found. The application blanks, to be filled out by the candidate for the office, shall state the residence and postoffice addresses of the candidate, their citizenship, time and place of birth, education, health and physical condition for the service of the United States; also the business, employment and residence for five years previous thereto. The applicant shall also state where he proposes to hold the postoffice and what business he is connected with, or proposes to connect the office with, in the town where the office is located.

Mr. Lodge's object is to take the appointment of all fourth-class postmasters out of politics, so that no changes can be made for political reasons. The bill has excellent features about it, and it would be a good thing for the country if they could be adopted. If congressmen are wise they will carefully study the bill and suggest such changes in it as the wisdom of the house deems best, and then pass it.

The bill will relieve congressmen of a great deal of very unpleasant and dirty work, and unless they want to use their official place to boom their political chances, they will support the bill.

## AGREEMENTS ON THE BENNETT LAW.

The Evening Wisconsin of Thursday, and the Chicago Tribune of Friday, contained the following interview with Mr. Fether:

Orlen H. Fether, of Janesville, was in the city for a few hours this morning. Mr. Fether said, when asked if there were any political news in his district: "I know nothing beyond what I see in the papers. Mr. Orr is a candidate for a place on the state ticket, as you probably know, and I understand that Mr. Fether's name has been mentioned for secretary of state, but without his permission."

"No, I am not a candidate for congress, and have so announced," Mr. Fether said, in reply to a question: "I cannot afford to be. I have too good a thing in my business to leave for a political position."

When the subject of the Bennett law was broached, Mr. Fether said: "It is an axiomatic that new legislation is made by the legislature, and I suppose there are some features of the Bennett law that might be amended. But I should dislike to see the principles underlying the law applied. All my religious, educational and experience have been to make me believe firmly in the right of the state to enforce education, and in the right of the child to receive an education. In fact, I would put the right of the child to receive an education paramount to the right of the parent, and paramount to the right of the church. And it is the duty of the state to maintain the child's rights."

As was suggested in the Gazette on Friday, there are some features of the Bennett law which need modification, such, for instance, as that which requires that every child shall attend some public or private day school in the city, town or district in which it resides. This district requirement is a provision which many of the Lutherans oppose very strenuously, and it has been submitted to eminent counsel and the judgment of the leading members of the bar that a portion of the first section and consequently the penalty in section two, are unconstitutional, or are of such doubtful integrity as to need modifying. When this is done, there will be no serious objections to the Bennett law coming from the Lutheran church. The underlying principles of the Bennett law command the hearty approval of the voters of both parties. When it comes to the education of children the state should do the very best it can for them; and the language of Mr. Fether, "it is the duty of the state to maintain the child's rights," is the crowning glory of the Bennett law. This principle is prominent in the school law of Germany, and it should not be antagonized by any of us of Germans in this country."

## THE LYNCHERS GO TO PRISON.

The lynchers of Hans Jacob Olson, of Trempealeau county, have received their sentence, and four of them go to state prison for life, and others have been fined.

Hans Jacob Olson, was unfortunate in having a hot temper, and some times his family suffered cruel treatment at his hands. His family wanted him to leave home and he would not, and some of his neighbors organized a mob and hanged him, and one of the strange features of the case is that Olson's own wife and his son should be found among the lynchers. All the par-

sons connected with this unfortunate affair were arrested, and four of the leaders—Charles Johnson, Ole Sletto, Mrs. Bertha Olson, the wife of the murdered man, and Ole J. Olson, the son, received life sentences, and thirty others paid fines of \$100 each for being engaged in rioting. There is something peculiarly and connected with this crime—one of the lynchers seemed to have caught the spirit of Jesus after the betrayal, and went and hanged himself; four go to prison for life, and nineteen children are made fatherless.

Mrs. Cleveland, after a course of violent illness during the last winter, has already attained an enviable degree of proficiency on that instrument. She must play easy tunes for Grover to dance to during the next two years, for when the republicans play the fiddle in '92 they will make him dance to the liveliest tune he ever heard. It will make him sweat worse than the jig of '88.

These are times of strange things, of queer happenings. Ben. Schilling and his followers, the labor party in Milwaukee, favor the Bennett law.

The Chicago papers are doing much to keep the world's fair from that city in 1892. They say too much that is nonsense.

The lottery gamblers of North Dakota have got their final walking papers. They can't seduce that new state.

## REMAINS OF LORD HOWE.

They Are Unearthed at Ticonderoga by Workingmen While Digging a Sewer. When the men were engaged in digging a sewer in one of the principal streets of Ticonderoga, N. Y., recently, they struck a tombstone. At the bottom of it was found a coffin containing the bones of a human being. The stone was washed off and found to contain the inscription and date of the death of Lord Howe. The skull was intact, but the rest of the bones were disintegrated and considerably decayed. As soon as it had been learned about the village an immense crowd of people assembled and many persons made desperate efforts to procure pieces of the bones. The coffin, which was of oak, was in a fairly good state of preservation, and several years ago the street where the remains were found was filled in several feet, which accounts for the depth of the tombstone's location. The remains will probably be reinterred at once in the village cemetery. There is considerable excitement here over the discovery. Lord Howe, or George Augustus Howe, was born in England in 1724 and was shot dead in the battle at Ticonderoga July 8, 1758. He entered the army at a very early age, soon rose to distinction, and in 1757 was sent to this country in command of the Sixtieth regiment. July 6, 1758, under Commander-in-Chief James Abercrombie, he landed at the outlet of Lake George. Coming suddenly upon the French forces two days later at Fort Ticonderoga he fell at the head of his corps in the ensuing skirmish.

## THE TARIFF OF TIPS.

The Proper Amount to Pay Foreign Lackeys for Their Services.

The London Queen gives this interesting information: Questions are frequently reaching us respecting the fees to be given to domestics by visitors to country houses. It is especially young ladies who wish to know this. They are not expected to give to any one except the head housemaid, and the amount to be given is regulated by the length of the visit. For a week, 2s. 6d.; for a fortnight, 5s. and 10s. for a visit of even five weeks is considered quite sufficient, and a young lady is not expected to fee any of the men servants. In the case of a married couple, if the husband does not bring a man servant with him, he has to fee the butler or footman, and this varies from 5s to 10s. The wife fees the housemaid 5s for a few days' visit. Fees to coachmen are seldom given by ladies, and it is quite optional that men give in this direction; it is simply a question of civility rather than of duty. When a daughter visits with her father and mother or with a widowed mother, the mother gives the fee to the housemaid, not the daughter, and would increase it accordingly. When a lady does not take a maid with her and has to rely on the assistance of the housemaid in the matter of dressing and packing, she naturally increases the fee to 3s; but most ladies who travel without a maid learn to do everything for themselves.

## WOULDN'T BE TAKEN.

Indian Chiefs Are Not Good Subjects for the Amateur Photographer.

A Philadelphia tourist stopped off at North Yakima recently. As usual, there were scattered along the principal streets groups of Indians in full dress of buckskin leggings, red blanket, feathers and green paint. The tourist wanted to see them, and he came face to face with a chief. After a moment's satisfaction he pulled his Kodak in front of him and uncovered the slide. In an instant the red man threw up his hands in front of his face and shouted: "Ugh! Ugh! Bad medicine. Picture no good. Bad medicine." The tourist only laughed and persisted. The chief stepped forward and pushed the camera to one side. The tourist gave the chief a shove, and got a blow in return. Three or four white men came to the rescue of the Philadelphia, and several braves gathered about the chief and muttered, while one of the youngest laid his hand on a knife. There was a parley, which ended in the tourist putting up his Kodak and the chief muttering his curses and going down the street at full speed and with an occasional whoop toward the reservation.

## To Nervous Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dyes Osceola Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich.

## BRUTES OF CHILDREN.

The English Papers Claim that American Emigration has Been Over-Done.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND TELLER DISCUSS THE BLAIR BILL.

Refreshing Display of Good Temper on Both Sides—Other News From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the Senate calendar were the following: Appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Aurora, Ill., for a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Paul, authorizing the counties of Hennepin and Dakota, Minnesota, to build two bridges across the Mississippi river, to amend the act for a bridge across Crall creek, Michigan City, Ind.; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The House amendment to the Senate bill to amend the charter of the District of Columbia was amended so as to provide that the right of the company to erect or use overhead wires for the District of Columbia shall absolutely cease and terminate on July 1, 1893. The House amendment as thus amended was then agreed to.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up as the "unfinished business," and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate in support of it. Referring to reconstruction measures he declared that he had been one of those who had advocated the extension of suffrage to the colored people, and he had no apologies to make for it; nor was he willing to admit—on the contrary, he denied—that it was a mistake or a blunder. It had always been a fundamental principle with him that all men in a country must stand on the same political plane if there was to be harmony and a homogeneous condition of affairs. He admitted to the fullest extent the difficulties that surrounded the question.

Mr. Teller admitted the difficulty of the two races, inharmonious, non-homogeneous, living together in equality, but he did not admit that the problem was so great as that it might not be solved, because if he did he should despair of the Republic. If the colored people and the negroes could not live together in a state of political equality and political harmony there was an end of Republican government in one-third of the United States. He had no key to the solution of the problem, but he believed, as Mr. George had said the other day, that education might in some respect help to solve it. Therefore he had steadily on all occasions voted for the pending bill and for any measure that might help to solve the question.

It was not a political question in the sense of a party question, but it was the greatest political question, in the proper sense of the word, ever presented for consideration. If the colored people were educated, the chances would be better that the races would live together on better terms. Where there was a community steeped in ignorance there was a community steeped in crime.

Mr. George said he arose with much pleasure to acknowledge the good temper and good feeling manifested by Mr. Teller. If all Senators, on both sides of the chamber, were to bring to the solution of the question, if solution were possible, the charity and kindness and good feeling exhibited by the Senator from Colorado a good deal of the trouble would be removed. He thought it right to say so much without committing himself to an admission of the correctness of several of the propositions which the Senator's judgment had dictated to him to make.

Mr. Cullom presented resolutions relative to the death, March 9, 1889, of Representative Townsend of Illinois, declaring that the Senate shared with the House in the expression of grief and directing copies of the resolutions to be forwarded to the family of the deceased. He pronounced an eulogium on the dead member, saying that he had never been found fault with in all the relations of life. After appropriate remarks by Senators Vest, Hale, and Jones of Arkansas the Senate, as a further remark of respect, adjourned till Monday.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

A Syndicate Submits a Proposition to the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A new proposition in connection with the proposed establishment of a government postal telegraph system was made to the House committee on postoffices by J. M. Seymour, a member of the New York State Exchange. Mr. Seymour stated that he represented a number of well-known capitalists who were willing to build lines and maintain a postal telegraph system under the government supervision in accordance with the provisions of the Postmaster-General's bill or to operate on a uniform 25-cent rate.

They hoped to make the undertaking a success by the Patent multiplex system, which has been in operation in New York and Philadelphia for six months. The syndicate proposed to build and maintain the lines, furnish operating power and stationery and to have the right to build and be protected in constructing lines over all postal roads. It asked to be exempted from Federal and State taxation. In cities where the postoffices were cramped for want of room the syndicate proposed to furnish its own offices.

It was desired to make a contract with the government for fifteen years with the privilege of renewal, unless the government would take the lines at the end of that time at a value to be appraised by experts. Mr. Seymour said he would rather not give the names of his associates, but assured the committee that they were all well known throughout the commercial world and were willing to give a bond of \$100,000 as a guarantee that they would carry out any contract with the government.

The syndicate expected, he stated, to be allowed to do private business outside of the government work. Mr. Seymour claimed that had the Western Union used the Patent system last year its expenses would have been only \$6,000,000 instead of \$16,000,000.

## Miss Wanamaker's Engagement.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is reported that Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, will open the proceedings. He will welcome the delegates in the name of the Emperor and will explain the objects of the conference. The delegates will sit in alphabetical order according to the first letter in the name of the country they represent.

## HAS STANLEY FINISHED.

A Letter from the Explorer intimating that His Work is Done.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 15.—The "Caledonian" publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Henry M. Stanley to a St. Johnsbury friend, dated Cairo, February 14:

"The end crowns the work. Did I say December 10, 1887? I say it again this date of 1890. I have brought exiles back to their homes. I have reunited parted families. I have rescued those who were in sore straits. I have brought the young and aged and placed them in their loved land of Egypt. I have brought the beleaguered Governor out of his beleaguered bondage. Wherefore, as these were the aims of the work and they have been accomplished, I say 'The end crowns the work.' True I am blanched and white, but what matter that? I have no cause to regret and if any mission of like nature presented itself I should still wish to do it. For, whether here or here, life stays not but rushes on apace, and men must work and strive; but let us do it bravely and fully with all our strength."

## More Stories of Siberian Barbarity.

BEHLIN, March 15.—Reliable advices from Tomsk, Siberia, the central depot for the Siberian prisoners, have been received here. The prisoner at that place is capable of accommodating 400 healthy and 275 sick and dying, but the statistics from 1884 show that several thousand were detained there each year and that there was an enormous mortality from fever, many heads being made in the open, though the weather was intensely cold.

## Bismarck Wants the Clerical's Help.

BERLIN, March 15.—It is stated that in the course of an interview between Prince Bismarck and Dr. Windthorst the Chancellor asked the Clerical leader to support the government in the Reichstag. The government is preparing for instruction in the Reichstag proposals for financial support to the military department which will be starting in their magnitude and scope.

## Huge English Strikes in Prospect.

LONDON, March 15.—Twenty thousand men employed as engineers in northeastern England have organized a strike for shorter hours. In consequence of the employers avoiding a direct reply to the demands made upon them for an advance in miners' wages the Miners' Federation has resolved to immediately inaugurate a strike throughout the country.

## The Dahomey Campaign.

PARIS, March 15.—The Siecle denies that France will establish a blockade of the coast of Dahomey. The situation, the paper says, is favorable to the French. The rising in the interior of the country was the cause of the retreat from Godey of the King of Dahomey and his female warriors.

## Lord Duno Sues for Divorce.

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Duno has entered a petition for a divorce from his wife on statutory grounds. The corespondent in the case is said to be a wealthy London dealer in bric-a-brac.

## Whitelaw Reid Starts for Home.

PARIS, March 15.—Whitelaw Reid, United States minister to France, left last night for Harve, and will take the steamer Champlain, which leaves for New York to-day.

## Flood in an Australian Town.

BURRAGE, Australia, March 15.—Owing to incessant rains the river here has overflowed its banks and inundated the town. The damage is estimated at \$1,500,000.

## CONDITION OF TRADE.

Check in the Movement of Merchandise.—Enormous Wheat Exports.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bradstreet's "State of Trade," published to-day says: "The wheat market has been marked by a noticeable check in the movement of general merchandise throughout the lower Mississippi valley owing to floods and fears of further overflows. Unfavorable weather and high water have had their effect also throughout the Ohio river valley."

Improved merchandise movements are reported from Boston, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha. Reports of available stock of grain east of the Rocky mountains, United States and Canada, show uniform decreases last week. The decrease of only \$17,359 bushels of wheat and flour is very small.

Exports of wheat and flour as of this week, both coasts, was the largest for months, equal to 3,007,039 bushels, against 2,341,869 bushels last week and 1,259,038 bushels the week before last, 1889. Reports as to stocks of wheat at farmers' hands March 1 point to a total of about 136,000,000 bushels.

There is no renewed strength in iron or steel yet. Dry goods are fairly active at New York and Boston, but at the former place the demand has not equalled expectations, except from the South. Agents report the resourting demand moderate. Prices are generally steady, except for colored cottons, which rule in buyers' favor.

The business failures reported number 10 in the United States this week, against 215 last week and 105 the week last year. The total number of failures in the United States since Jan. 1 is 2,967, against 3,143 in 1889.

## SHERIFF FLACK ON TRIAL.

The Jury Completed and the Prosecution for Conspiracy Commenced.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The jury having been completed in the Flack conspiracy case yesterday, the trial of the case was postponed to to-day. The court-room was thronged and the defendants, Sheriff Flack and his son and Lawyer Meeks, sat beside their counsel. Assistant District Attorney Goff opened the case for the prosecution. He defined the charges against the accused and gave a review of the circumstances of the case.

The latest developments in the war in freight rates at Kansas City is that the Rock Island is making a rate on flour to the seaboard and for export from 3 1/2 to 4 cents less than any other road.

## License or No License.

CITY OF JAMESVILLE.

Whereas a number of the qualified electors of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, amounting to more than ten per cent of the number of votes cast at the last general election in said city and county, have sent a petition to the undersigned Clerk of said city of Janesville, a petition in writing, by them signed, praying that the electors of said city may have exhibited to them on the first Tuesday of April next, the names of all persons who shall be licensed to deal or traffic in spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors or drink at a bar or in said city and that said vote shall be taken according to the provisions of Chapter 25 of the laws of 1889.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided it is hereby ordered that such questions shall be submitted to the voters of said city, on the first Tuesday of April next.

Dated, Janesville, Wisconsin, March 15, 1890. G. B. BAILEY, City Clerk.

**FULL WEIGHT PURE**

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE**

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the leading of the great Universities as the purest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cases.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

**CITY MILLS**

**RISING SUN**

**FANCY PATENT**

**FORD & CROSSETT**

WHEN YOU BUY THIS FLOUR YOU GET

**The Best in the World**

**FORD & CROSSETT, JAMESVILLE, WIS.**

**PLUMBING, GAS FITTING**

Steam and Hot Water Heating. PUMPS AND REPAIRS.

**Sewer and Cesspool Building**

**H. E. MERILL & CO.,**  
COR. N. KENDALL SQUARE.

**BUILDERS' MATERIAL!**

**The Phoenix Planing Mill.**

Is prepared to furnish on short notice and at the lowest price.

**Sash, - Doors, - Blinds**

**And Builders' Material**

**THE JACKSON REFRIGERATOR!**

manufactured in all sizes, and a good stock constantly on hand. Special Orders for All Kinds of Wood Work, will receive prompt attention.

**E. SHOPPELL, Janesville, Wis.**

The Snow is Going Fast. It Will Soon Disappear Altogether.

**UNLIKE THE BARGAINS**

**THE MAGNET!**

Which although they go Fast, are Always replaced by others.

TO BE SURE, there are some people who cannot tell snow from mud, any more than they can tell good values from poor ones, but those who trade at The Magnet get the best goods for the money.

Table Oil Cloth, 2 yds. for 25 cents.

Coats' Thread, 7 spools for 25 cents

**NEW LINE! NEW LINE**

China, Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

Will the holder of ticket No. 149 call and claim the China Tea Set.

**THE HAND EMBROIDERER**

**OUR Spring Goods ARE NOW IN.**

We have made a Special Effort this year and now have on our tables one of the Finest lines of Foreign and Domestic Suitings, Overcoatings And Pantings

Ever brought into this city.

**OUR CUTTER**

is an expert draftsman, who belongs to the National and International Custom Tailors' Association of U. S. A., where all the LEADING STYLES are brought forward for inspection. Call and we will give you Some Pointers!

Call and see our New Line and all the Latest drafts we display

**J. L. FORD.**

**Marble and Granite MONUMENTS**

I keep in stock a number of fine Tombstones and Monuments! Which can be bought at A Better Bargain!

then can be made with any traveling man. I also have a large number of the latest and best designs and can furnish monuments any size or size desired.

before placing orders with traveling man, who figure low when in competition with home dealers, and charge two prices when they can make a sale, without the customer looking else where.

**F. A. BENNETT,**  
Corner of Wall and Franklin Sts., Janesville Wis.

**WANTED.**

A SALESMAN to sell our Patent Steel Guide Boards to Town Chairmen. They sell on sight, give perfect satisfaction, and pay the agent very liberally. Exclusive territory given to the right man. Address at once.

**THE STEEL SIGN WORKS,**  
Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Mfrs. Door Numbers and Plates, Office Signs, Etc.

**WE have the exclusive agency for the city and county for this little machine, which accomplishes more work in one hour than can be done in ten hours by hand, and the work is equally as fine. We have samples of the work on exhibition, in velvet, silk and worsted. The machines have always sold for \$3.00. Our price is \$1.00. Don't forget to call**

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Which although they go Fast, are Always replaced by others.

TO BE SURE, there are some people who cannot tell snow from mud, any more than they can tell good values from poor ones, but those who trade at The Magnet get the best goods for the money.

Table Oil Cloth, 2 yds. for 25 cents.

Coats' Thread, 7 spools for 25 cents

**NEW LINE! NEW LINE**

China, Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

Will the holder of ticket No. 149 call and claim the China Tea Set.

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**UNDERTAKING!**

We are fully prepared to attend to Embalming and Undertaking.

**A Complete Stock of Caskets and Coffins**

**PRICES REASONABLE**

**A FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS!**

Call and see us. We can save you money.

**NELSON BROS.,**  
Court Street Janesville Wis. Telephone No. 50. Open all hours of the night.

**C. W. HODSON'S MERCHANT MILLS!**

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The first mill in Southern Wisconsin to adopt the roller system, and its brands of flour are unsurpassed by any in the north-west. The

**Pearl White Patent Flour.**

HAS NO EQUAL AND THE VIENNA

is the best family flour ever put on the market. The other brands manufactured here are

**WHITE LOAF, BADGER ROLLER MILLS, OLD TIMES and RUBY.**

Also a very fine grade of winter wheat flour (Trow Jewel). All prominent grocers keep these brands of flour. Call for them and have no other.

**GENUINE BARGAINS**

**FURNITURE!**

**CLEMENT WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
137 and 139 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee.

Plain and Artistic Furniture in all the Newest Styles and at the Very Lowest Prices.

**NECKWEAR**

**EARLY SPRING STYLES**

**FOR 1890.**

We again take pleasure in calling your attention to this department, on which we bestow great care; always showing the largest assortment to be found in this city. In shapes and patterns we offer the

**Latest and Most Exclusive Styles!**

Have just opened a fresh lot of "Tecks and Four in Hands" which will greatly interest you at popular prices, 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00

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